



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,}

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 20, 1841.

{NUMBER 20.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for July, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN. RISE.	SUN. SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Tuesday	5:14	8:17	For July, 1841.
21 Wednesday	5:14	8:17	
22 Thursday	5:14	8:17	
23 Friday	5:14	8:17	
24 Saturday	5:14	8:17	
25 Sunday	5:14	8:17	
26 Monday	5:14	8:17	

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13-1

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.
His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH.
[Charlotte, July 6, 1841.] 4w

Caution!

I HEREBY caution the public against trading for a note of hand, given by me to John Harris, for twenty dollars, and dated the 25th November, 1839. Said note is, or was lately, in the hands of ISAAC KRIMMINGER of Cabarrus county. I have paid it to the agent of Mr. Harris, and hold his receipt against the same, and shall certainly not pay it over again.
FRANCIS VANDERBURG.
July 13, 1841. 19-3v

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Concord, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1841.

Alexander Abram	Gorman Henry S.
Brown Alfred	Holebrooks William
Barnhart Jesse	Harris Richard
Bartlett Charles	Hamilton Mrs. Mary Z.
Bradshaw Amelia	K. L.
Boswell Dr. John E.	Kimball Harris
Briggs Oliver	Leaford John F. W.
	Lee C.
	M. N.
Cook William	Moore Thomas R.
Carson R. C.	Motley Ransom
Daves S. W.	McCaleb Hugh S.
Dave John	McLure John
	Nicholson Wm. F.
	P. R.
Fisher George	Phifer Martin
Fisher John	Rodgers Seth.
Foard Joseph G.	S. W.
Gilmer James S.	Sossaman Daniel
Goodman Levi	Williams Miss Mary Ann

THOS. S. HENDERSON, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN OFARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincoln, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-1c

"With Scissors sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, the Barber,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col. Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times.
[Charlotte, March 9, 1841.]

DR. C. J. FOX
Has just received a large and general assortment of
MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian
Medicines, Wines and Spirits for
medical use,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
And a variety of other articles, all of which he
warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash.
Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8m-1

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS **HARDWARE**

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.
ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-1

MARTIN RODDY,
CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Choice Wines,
Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.
CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands,
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine
Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct).
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Tenerife, Claret, Marselles, Sicily, and Malaga
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Pow-chong, &c.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.
Charleston, June 11, 1841. 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Macaroni; Verminelli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
F. R. ROUECHE.
May 25, 1841. 12-y

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
(LATE DAVIS')
Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.
Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1-6m

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18-y

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of
Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.
Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

TO THE Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business
in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7m-y

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES
CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—such as with Cordials, Port, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-1

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privilege and advantage before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER
For the Ninth Volume,
TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at \$3 a year, payable in advance. [See also, "Premiums below."] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY BANK of the State in which the subscriber resides;—and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication), must be post paid; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postman.

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, strictly according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (which No. I. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him, or so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying in advance of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the name of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such extra copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address
EDMUND RUFFIN.
Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

*It will be again required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of specie-paying banks, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the best of such bank paper and specie.

*A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Angus Kendall, Postmaster-General.



DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Transactions of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

ON DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

To J. W. PORTER, Esq.—SIR: Having been unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees in December, I submit the following considerations relating to the management of Dairies.

The first and most essential point to be gained is, to procure good Cows. It costs no more to feed a good cow, than a poor one. And the comparative result of their produce at the close of the year makes a most essential difference in the profits of the farmer. Suppose one cow to give one quart at a milking, or two quarts per day, more than another, the milk being of equal quality; and this milk to be estimated worth two and a half cents per quart, and this to continue 200 days—here would be a difference of ten dollars in the produce of the two cows. This rule applied to a dairy of fifteen cows, would be equal to the sum of \$150—half as much as the net annual income of a majority of the farmers in the country.

The quality of milk is a consideration not less important than the quantity. Those who never have tried the experiment of setting different cows' milk separate have very imperfect ideas of their comparative value. I have known some cows that five or six quarts of their milk would raise cream sufficient to make a pound of butter. I believe this was stated to be true of the Oakes cow, from the milk of which was made twenty pounds of butter per week for several successive weeks; and I have heard the same of others. But, ordinarily, it takes ten quarts of milk to yield a pound of butter. It therefore becomes a point of great importance, in selecting cows for making butter, to obtain those whose milk is adapted to this purpose.

The manner of feeding cows is a point not to be neglected, in the management of a dairy. Good feed not only increases the quantity of the milk, but it improves the quality; and of consequence the butter and cheese produced therefrom are better also. The kind of food used is also to be regarded. Every dairy-woman knows that the milk will indicate the kind of food used; therefore those kinds of food which leave the best flavor in the milk should be selected. When cows have been fed on cabbages or on turnips, who has not tasted the peculiarities of these vegetables? When they are fed on Indian meal, on carrots, or on beets,—it is fair to presume that these articles become incorporated with the milk also. I do not presume to say which of these articles is the most valuable to be cultivated for the feeding of cows; though I hope in this age of experiments, with so many inducements as are now held out for trial, it will not be long before some of our farmers will give us satisfactory information on this subject.

The manner of milking also demands attention. Cows should be milked about the same time each day; and they should be milked quick and clean.—If a portion of their milk is suffered to remain, this will soon diminish the quantity, and the cows will dry up. It is bad policy to trust milking to children, for they usually do it moderately and imperfectly, and more is lost thereby than would pay the best of laborers.

The place for the setting of the milk, is also worthy of attention. This should be cool, well ventilated, and exclusively appropriated to this purpose. For if it is permitted to be occupied in part for other purposes, some things will find their way there which will be injurious to the milk. It should also be properly lighted. Cream will rise more favorably in a light than in a dark room, and the quality of it will be better. Therefore a dairy room above ground is preferable to a cellar. The room should be carefully guarded, by the use of wire gauze, or some other substance at the windows, against the approach of insects or intruders of every kind. The milk should be set in pans uncovered; as the cream will not rise so freely when there is a cover over the pans. Care should be taken not to fill the pans full, especially in warm weather, as the cream will rise quicker and better when the milk is spread over a larger surface. The sooner it rises and is removed from the milk the better; and this should always be done before the milk begins to turn sour. When the cream is taken off, it should be kept in tight covered vessels, in cool places, until the churning process; and this should always be before any sourness or mould is discoverable.

Much care should be taken to separate the butter-milk thoroughly from the butter. More depends on this than any other part of the process in making good butter. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to preserve it sweet and good. If our dairy-women would apply double the labor to half the quantity of their butter, and thereby thoroughly remove all particles of butter-milk, this one half would be worth more than the whole in the condition it is usually sent to market. As this is a matter that interests every farmer, and every lover of good butter, (and who does not love it when it is fair and nice?) I have presumed to forward these remarks. You will use them as you think proper.
JOSEPH HOW.

Methuen, January 6, 1841.

Note.—What I have said in relation to the working of butter, is to be understood in relation to such butter as had the proper previous management. For if the butter comes soft, it may be worked over so long, and not become hard and good; although it may be improved by working. Butter that comes

well will be fit for immediate use with very little working. But if it is to be kept, care should be taken that the buttermilk is thoroughly removed.

It was my intention to have said something on the feed of cows. But my remarks have already extended so far, I will simply say, that there is no feed on which cows can be kept, that will make better butter, than a first rate pasture; such as abounds with English grasses. When this supply fails, let the deficiency be made up by green corn-stalks. Farmers will do well to plant some corn extra, for this purpose.

The present winter, I have boiled roots for my cows, such as turnips and sugar beets, to which I add a little indian meal. This food when properly prepared and seasoned with salt is well received by the cows, and improves the flavor, and increases the quantity of their milk.
J. H.

From the American Turf Register for January, 1839.

REMEDY FOR BOTTS or GRUBS, and the CHOLIC.

CULPEPPER C. H., Va., March 5, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I am now in my fifty-ninth year, and have been a critical observer of the Horse creation, during which time I have been the owner of at least one hundred. I have never lost one from sickness of any kind! A great number of valuable horses die annually from the Grubs, which might be saved by administering the following simple and efficacious remedy:

To cure the Grubs.—Take one pint of molasses, one pint of new milk, and one ounce of laudanum; put these ingredients in a bottle, and after shaking it thoroughly, administer the dose. In half an hour afterwards give the horse a pint of castor oil, and he will soon discharge the grubs. I have never failed, in a single instance, of curing a horse attacked by grubs, if they had not eaten up his maw.

The origin of the bot or grub is so clear that any one may readily prove it to his satisfaction. There is a nit-fly which worries horses excessively, though they do not bite; these lay their nits on the horse's legs or flanks, and not unfrequently on his under jaw. If the horse eats from a trough in the stable, he rubs his under jaw every now and then against the edge of the trough, and the nits are thus scraped off and drop among his feed. In five minutes after they are swallowed grubs are formed. To prove this,—after the nit season is over in the Fall, you may scrape off some of them from a horse's legs; put them in the palm of your hand, wetting them slightly, and then cover them with your other hand so as to exclude the air. In from five to seven minutes they will hatch and crawl, and you will see the grub in perfection.

To insure a horse against these hideous attacks, the dose above mentioned should be given him each Spring and Fall. [!] The advantage this remedy possesses, over all others, consists in the ease with which it is administered, the simple character of the ingredients, and the readiness with which they can everywhere be obtained. When received into the stomach, the sweetened milk causes the grubs to let go their hold, the laudanum puts them to sleep, and the oil clears them out. That's the way Moss caught his mare!

To Cure the Cholic.—Take four large onions, and beat them in a spice-mortar until you have them well bruised: then add a pint of whiskey, and strain the whole through a piece of linen. Put it into a bottle, for convenience, and give it to a horse, and it will relieve him in twenty minutes. When a horse has the cholic, it may be readily seen from his swell ing.

If you think the above paragraphs worthy of a place in your valuable work, you will gratify me by giving them an insertion.

I remain, sir, yours, with respect,
G. W. ALLEN.

Staggers in Swine.—In reference to an inquiry which appeared in this paper, a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer gives the following as a cure for the above disease:—"When it is found that one of your hogs has the blind staggers, no time should be lost; but you should proceed to give your hog as soon as possible, something that is warming within. The first remedy I ever tried was a mixture of sulphur, hen manure, and cayenne pepper, with milk enough to make it as thick as porridge, given to the hog as warm as he can bear it. Now I give nothing but new rum and pepper, giving as much as I could make them take with a spoon. Before you give them any thing, it would be well to take some soft oil and pour upon the issues of their legs, and give them a smart rubbing with a cob. With these medicines I have cured those that seemed nearly dead, and if I were near, I would agree to cure all entirely of the blind staggers for 25 cents a piece."
Albany Cultivator.

Sales of Hogs.—In a letter of June 16, Messrs. A. & G. Brentnall, Canterbury, Orange co., N. Y., inform us that they have lately sold to Richard Allen, Esq., of Lexington, Ky., a Berkshire sow, 20 months old, for \$150—also a boar and sow to T. B. Howard, Esq., of Columbus, Geo., for \$150,—and have now an offer of \$75 each for two sows and a boar, besides \$200 for their boar Ontario,—all Berkshires. Dr. S. C. Martin, of Ky., has recently sold "his Woburn sow Magnolia," to Dr. Johnson, of Missouri, for \$150. She is estimated to weigh 1200 lbs.—lb.

Peruvian Barley.—A new kind of grain has lately been introduced into England from Peru, in which country, when one crop is reaped new shoots proceed from the stems, which give a second plentiful crop. The grain when standing has the appearance of barley, but much whiter, with a long beard or awn. On being gathered and rubbed in the hand, or threshed, the awn comes off with the husk, and leaves the grain bare like wheat, to which it bears a stronger resemblance than to barley.—lb

Population of the United States.

The following Table was furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of State, in obedience to a Resolution of that body:

TABLE, showing the aggregate of the Population of the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, under the last Census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all other persons, as near as can be ascertained at this time:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE POPU- LATION.	FREE COLOR'D PERSONS.	ALL OTHER PERSONS.	TOTAL.
Maine, ...	500,438	1,358	0	501,793
New-Hampshire, ...	284,036	537	1	284,574
Massachusetts, ...	729,030	8,668	1	737,699
Rhode Island, ...	105,587	3,238	5	108,830
Connecticut, ...	301,856	8,105	17	309,948
Vermont, ...	291,218	730	0	291,948
New York, ...	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428,921
New Jersey, ...	351,588	21,044	674	373,306
Pennsylvania, ...	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Delaware, ...	58,561	10,919	2,605	70,085
Maryland, ...	317,717	62,020	89,495	469,232
Virginia, ...	740,968	49,842	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina, ...	484,870	22,732	245,817	753,419
South Carolina, ...	259,084	8,276	327,038	594,398
Georgia, ...	407,695	2,753	280,844	691,292
Alabama, ...	385,185	2,039	253,532	640,756
Mississippi, ...	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651
Louisiana, ...	153,983	24,368	165,219	344,570
Tennessee, ...	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210
Kentucky, ...	587,542	7,309	182,072	776,923
Ohio, ...	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana, ...	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois, ...	472,354	3,598	331	476,283
Missouri, ...	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Arkansas, ...	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Michigan, ...	211,560	707	0	212,267
Florida Territory, ...	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
Wisconsin Territory, ...	30,566	178	8	30,752
Iowa Territory, ...	42,864	153	18	43,035
District of Columbia, ...	30,657	4,361	4,694	43,712
	14,181,575	386,069	2,483,536	17,051,180

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, not included in the above, ... 7,332
Estimated population of Carter county, Kentucky, not included, ... 3,000

Seamen in the service of the United States, June 1, 1840, ... 6,100

Total population of the United States, ... 17,068,112

From the Columbia Register.

THE TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and in small valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor.

Farmer Grub lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple and with less labor.

The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony. Simple exchanging his cattle for Grub's corn, and both were getting rich.

One day Farmer Simple said to his boys (and he had four of them), "I have been thinking it would be better for us to make our own corn and sell the cattle we now give for it. We should have a plenty of work and be more independent."

"Father," said John, "I think we should have harder work and get less of it."

"How so?" said Simple.
"A good cow is worth \$24, and corn is worth 80 cents a bushel. For one cow we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the same labor. It will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard land. For those two cows neighbor Grub will give us 60 bushels."

"Never mind," said the old gentleman. "I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors; I am in favor of home industry."

"So am I, father," said John, "but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible. If by selling cattle to neighbor Grub, we can get twice as much corn raised upon his land as we can raise with the same labor on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle."

"I don't know how it is," said Simple, "but I am in favor of home industry, and I intend to petition the Legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grub sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home."

"Why don't you give Mr. Grub 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn, which would be better?"

"How you blockhead, give a man more than he asks for any thing!"

"You might as well do it voluntarily as to get the Legislature to compel you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, whereas if it comes in the shape of a tax it will be taken up by the officers of Government."

"How you talk John," said the old man, "but I am in favor of home industry, any how."

So he petitioned the Legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him \$1.20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn of his neighbor at that high price than to refuse it.

Says John to his father one day, "don't you see that we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?"

"How so?" said Simple, "I see no such thing."
"When corn was at 80 cents a bushel two cows at \$24 each would buy 60 bushels. Now when corn is \$1.20 a bushel, it takes three cows at \$24 to buy 60 bushels."

"That is because the tax is not high enough," said Simple; "I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves."

Sure enough, he got the Legislature to raise the tax to 80 cents, and then he could not afford to buy it of his neighbor at all. His best pasture lands were ploughed up to raise corn upon, the number of his cattle was greatly reduced, and what he had to sell were no longer bought at the good price; for neighbor Grub not being able to exchange his corn for cattle, or find purchasers at that high price, was compelled to lay down his fields in grass, and raise his own meat. Farmer Simple and his boys had plenty of "home industry" and "well protected" too; but instead of getting richer every year, as formerly, under the system of free trade with his neighbors, he could scarcely keep his house in repair or get comfortable clothing for his wife and children.

Farmer Simple was a tariff man.

In France, out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-two millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment and education. England and Ireland are in no better condition. Let us Americans think of these things and be grateful. Ours is the greatest country for universal privilege, that the world has any account of, and yet do we not complain too often of our hard fate? Let us reflect. Saturday Courier.

Justice.—The law says that whoever plunders people of their property, shall, on conviction, be punished. This is right; for if plundering were permitted, all security for property would vanish, and society would be overturned. As property may be plundered in various modes, the law provides various modes of reaching the wrong; and therefore it indicts one for theft, another for forgery, another for swindling, according to circumstances. The law always means right, and it is honestly administered, would almost invariably do right. But as it is often administered by bad men, and sometimes, through the influence of bad men, is not administered at all, it is frequently made the active or passive instrument of much wrong.

A few days since, Wm. H. Griswold, a young man, was convicted before the Circuit Court, in New York, of robbing the Bank of Western N. York of \$500, and sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for four years. We doubt not the justice of his sentence, and hope it will have a salutary effect in deterring other ignorant or inconsiderate young men for petty larcenies. But while hoping this, we fear that the example of people who he and similar persons have been taught to regard with respect, will have a very different influence.—The laws never find any difficulty with the perpetrator of a petty larceny. But against gigantic, magnificent plunderers, they are powerless. William H. Griswold, who stole a few hundreds, was convicted very expeditiously; and in course of his defence, if any were made, we have heard nothing about *deceivers and notions to quash, and bills of exceptions, and certiorari and motions for new trial.* Such things are the privilege of wealthy scoundrels. But he or they, whichever it were, who robbed widows and orphans of hundreds of thousands in the Schuylkill Bank, and he or they, whichever it be, who robbed widows, orphans and others of millions in the U. S. Bank, are yet untouched by the criminal laws, and probably will remain so. Is this justice. An officer of the navy once said, in the plenitude of his quarter deck insolence, that there was no law for post captains. The insolence and knavery of financiers have realized an immunity to which the epaulettes vainly aspired.

We insist that before depredations upon property can be restrained, we must hang a few rogues in ruffles. If suspension were more common among financiers, it would be more rare among banks. Their wholesale frauds have probably induced the ruin of this youth.—Seeing our most respectable men stealing millions, he naturally thought that he might be indulged in taking a few hundreds. A poor sailor was imprisoned in London for stealing a little mahogany. He thought it very hard to be denied a plank for himself, when he had assisted the captain and owners to steal a whole ship load from the Spaniards.

Equal Rights.—We have heard much said by both parties on the subject of freedom, love of country, just laws, &c. A contemporary asks "Is this a land of Equal Rights?" To illustrate the case—look at the conduct of the Banks. They refuse to pay their just debts, and their dishonest conduct is sanctioned by those honest bodies, our Legislatures! The bank officers fare sumptuously—mingle in the best society, surrounded by "shoals of friends." The farmer and mechanic, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, if they cannot pay their debts are *jugged*—and thus cut off from all intercourse with their friends. While such are the distinctions existing, there are those who call this a land of Equal Laws. Away with such absurdities!—Toga Pa. Eagle.

Keep it before the people,—that one of the first acts of the Whig majority in the House of Representatives of the United States was to rescind the 21st Rule, prohibiting the Reception of Abolition Petitions.

Keep it before the people,—that the Whigs with a majority of fifty, were seventeen days organizing the House of Representatives.

Keep it before the people,—that Mr. Ewing in his official report estimates the expenses of the General Government for 1841, at \$31,358,502.71, and that the same report shows that the actual expenses of the extravagant and reckless administration of Mr. Van Buren were but \$27,863,027.30, being an increase of three and a half million of dollars in the expenditures during the first year of the "Retrenchment and Reform" party. If that is "Reform" we say, keep all such Reformers out of office.—Georgia Pioneer.

The Jury at New Orleans, have found a verdict for Mrs. Gaines, in the important suit, in which she was defendant.

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

Senate, July 6.—Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred, and Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked that said Committee might be excused from further considering a correspondence of Mr. Stephenson, our Minister in England, in which he ordered home the Mediterranean squadron in anticipation of hostilities with Great Britain, growing out of the McLeod affair. The object of the inquiry was, to pass a censure on Mr. Stephenson, but Mr. Mangum said that the investigation showed that he was not to blame, but his course highly to be applauded. The Bank Bill was then taken up. The vote was taken on Mr. Rives' amendment, (asking the consent of the States to establish branches) and it was voted down—yeas 10, nays 33. Several other amendments were proposed, but before taking the question on them, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the most disgraceful proceedings took place. The Federal party were determined to give away the proceeds of the public lands, in order that they might have some excuse to borrow money to create a public debt, as the foundation of their national Bank, Tariff, &c. But the unanswerable arguments of the Democrats, and several southern Whigs, were playing the mischief with their schemes of plunder, and therefore a stop must be put to the debate. Accordingly, Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, from the Committee appointed to revise the Rules, reported an amendment to the 127th Rule, "providing for the discharge of the Committee (of the Whole) from the consideration of any Bill referred to them after acting, without debate, upon all amendments pending, and that may be offered." The party services were applied, and this odious gag adopted by a vote of 117 to 95.—This gag, however, was not deemed sufficient—so Mr. Stanley of this State offered a Resolution that the Distribution Bill, then under discussion, should be taken out of the Committee of the Whole at 6 o'clock that evening, and this gag was also adopted under the party lash. Mr. Rayner then rose and spoke in favor of the Bill, and was followed by Mr. Rhett, who said:

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the time has arrived when it is not only unpopular but unconstitutional for a Democrat or State Rights man to speak upon this floor. I rise under the extraordinary law passed this day; a law in my opinion next to the Alien and Sedition law. The Alien and Sedition law suppressed the liberty of the press, and this law which you have passed to-day, suppresses the liberty of debate.

After some further remarks, he observed that this tyrannical act of the majority not only violated the rights of the minority on that floor, but the rights of the people at home.

Mr. R. was then proceeding to give his views on the merits of the bill, when the minute hand of the clock arrived at the hour when all debate was to terminate.

A loud whisper was then heard through the Hall of "The time is up; why does not the Chair announce it?"

At last, out burst several senatorial voices, "Mr. Chairman, the time is up." "It is seven o'clock," Mr. Rhett. Well, it is carrying out the gag, and I submit.

Here several members expressed a hope that Mr. Rhett might be permitted to go on.

Mr. Stanley objected, as did other members of the majority.

Mr. Holmes here rose and said, Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly aware that I—

Cries of "Order!" "Sit down," etc. arose from various parts of the Hall.

Mr. Holmes. I am perfectly aware that I have no right to make a speech, but—

Renewed cries of "order" here arose.

The Chair desired to know if Mr. Rhett had yielded the floor.

Mr. Rhett. No; I have not given way. If the committee chose to allow me to go on, I will proceed in discussing the merits of this bill.

A member. No, the hour is passed.

Mr. Holmes, in a very vehement tone; "yes, and the hour has passed when the destinies of this country are at stake."

Here the calls to "order" were so loud that no more could be heard, and Mr. Holmes took his seat.

Mr. Rhett. Well, with the permission of the committee, I am going.

Several voices were heard saying, "Let the gag now take its course." "Do not accept any favors."

The Chair announced that as the hour had arrived for all debate to cease, the gentleman could not be permitted to proceed.

The confusion and excitement in the House was indescribable at this stage of the proceedings. More than a hundred amendments were offered, none of which could be distinctly heard by more than a third of the members;—they were all negatived, however, in the glorious uproar, and the final vote taken on the Bill. It passed by the following vote—(the names of the Whig members who voted against it we have put in italics).

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayer, Briggs, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, J. Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Chittenden, John C. Clarke, Staley N. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Green, Hall, Hale, Hildreth, William S. Hastings, Henry, Hudson, Hunt, James, Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, William Cost Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiott, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pennington, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sillers, Sprigg, Stanley, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Talliferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillamush, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Turnbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Washington, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, and John Young—116.

Nays—Messrs. Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Black, Bowyer, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burns, Samson H. Butler, William Butler, W. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, R. D. Davis, J. B. Dawson, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Doig, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Foranance, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Habersham, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houch, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Jack, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKee, Madison, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, John Thompson Mason, Matthew Modill, Morrell, Miller, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Pennington, Partridge,

Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shepherd, Shields, Snyder, Stenrod, Sumter, Sweeney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, and Wood—108.

After the vote was announced, the House adjourned.

Senate, July 7.—Petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Buchanan's Resolution of inquiry as to the removals from office was further debated, without a vote. The Bank Bill being taken up, Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the Bill, and concluded by moving to strike out the District of Columbia as its location. This motion was lost by a vote of—yeas 20, nays 29. Mr. Calhoun then moved to strike out the District of Columbia and insert New Orleans—lost, yeas 16, nays 29. Mr. Wright then offered some lengthy amendments, and after ordering them to be printed, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Distribution Bill being passed, emptying the Treasury, the Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means for borrowing twelve millions of dollars to fill it again first came up in order. Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of the Committee made a speech in favor of the Bill. He was replied to by Mr. Gordon of New York.

Mr. Gordon rose and expressed his disapprobation of the bill: first, because he regarded the obtaining of a loan to be entirely unnecessary; and secondly, because he was opposed to the policy of borrowing money. He thought it was unnecessary to resort to a loan, maintaining that if the affairs of this Government were economically and properly managed, they could not stand in need of means to carry it on. It appears that, on the 1st of January last, there was a balance in the Treasury of \$987,345 03. Now, with an accruing revenue from the public lands, from the customs, and from other various sources, this Government could and ought, if economically conducted, go on very well without contracting a national debt. The revenue of this year would be nearly as large as that of 1840, while the disbursements would not be near so large. He would not go into an examination of the accounts in order to show what was the condition of the Government last year, as the time allowed him would not admit of it, but he would merely say that the receipts into the Treasury for 1841, if not equal, would nearly equal those of 1840. Did not he, would ask, the majority on this floor admit by their actions yesterday, in reference to the public lands, that they did not stand in need of this loan? What had they done? Why, they had passed a bill giving away an annual revenue of from three to five millions of dollars, derived from the sales of the public lands and necessary to carry on the operations of this Government, and had thereby created a necessity for a national debt. Now this was singular and most extraordinary legislation. If this Government stood in need (and he believed it did) of that revenue, what policy was there in getting rid of it only to obtain so much elsewhere? None, that he could see. The public lands were a source of revenue to the General Government, and were ceded to it, as he could most clearly and distinctly show, for the purpose of enabling it to conduct its affairs for the benefit and welfare of the people of this country. Those lands, he found from reading an article in the National Intelligencer, had actually yielded us a net revenue of one hundred and forty-two millions of dollars. This proposition to raise a loan was, in fact, to create a funded debt for eight years, and, if it should be carried out would form a part of that scheme which General Hamilton had many years ago advocated. It would, indeed, create a National Bank. The revenue arising from the sales of the public lands was to be scattered to the winds to secure votes in favor of a National Bank, and all the other great and leading measures of the present Federal Administration. He knew that Congress had the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and he supposed that a resort to some of those measures would be had, ere long, to make up the deficiency in the revenue thus created by disposing of that obtained from the public lands. Now those very lands were given to the General Government to relieve it from the necessity of resorting to the taxing power; so that this course was reversing the ancient order of things. We were now taking away those lands, the necessary consequence of which would be, he had no doubt, the imposition of duties on imported articles; in short, a tariff. He would ask whether it would not be wise and statesmanlike to lay duties rather than to borrow money, and to postpone the payment of the debts perhaps for many years to come? He thought it would. But this, it seemed, was a part of the policy of the Harrison Administration. He contended that this Government might, by prudent management, have revenue fully adequate to all its wants, and that it need not contract a permanent debt.

He next argued that by the deeds of cession of New York and Virginia, it was plain and palpable that the intentions of those States in ceding their lands were that they should be a source of revenue to the General Government. And now, said he, this source of revenue is to be cut off, and the lands are to be given away to the several States. Were we now called upon to pay the debts of the General Government? Certainly not; it was to assist those States that were deeply involved, in paying their debts. One, among the other objects, it was pretended, for the calling of this extra session, was to pass a measure distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Yes! was to encourage all sort of extravagance and waste; it was to establish a National Bank, to give away the public lands, and to create a national debt. He would say that the tendency of this measure was to create a national debt in order that we might have a National Bank, and this national debt was to furnish the life-blood of a National Bank. And it appeared that sixteen millions of dollars of stock was required to put this Bank in operation! and taking this in connection with the fact of passing the bill granting the enormous sum of \$25,000 to the widow of General Harrison, these things might fairly be said to form a part of General Hamilton's scheme in 1800. It was in short a part of that exploded system. Create a National Bank, and a national debt, and you centralize the Government. Gentlemen had contended that this Government has a right to dispose of the public lands and any other public property, consequently it had a right, if it thought proper, to dispose of the lands to create a vacuum in the Treasury, and a national debt. Now, if it had this power to give away those lands, why then, it had also the power to dispose of other property. Could it, he would ask, give away its forts, its armories, its ships, &c. &c.—He said that the result of the course which this Administration were adopting would be the introduction of a high protective tariff or direct taxes. He would tell the people of the South, that it would not be long before they would see the protective system made to bear harder than it did at present upon them. Here was an Administration attempting to create a national debt and a National Bank.

Here was the public Treasury plundered for the purpose of subjecting the people and blinding them to the power of taxation, when they could be relieved by an economical Administration with a very slight resort to the taxing power.

But he repeated what he had already said, that the Government possessed ample means, and ought not to resort to a national debt. Did the Whig party, when electioneering last fall, tell the people that they would create a national debt? No, not they; they knew better. And now here they were coming down upon us for a national debt, for a National Bank, and for a tariff. In what part of the country had the Whigs preached these things? He would tell his constituents that we were to have a National Bank forced upon us—that we were to have a national debt—that we were to have the protective system extended—and all these things were to be for the benefit of this Administration and its allies.

The Committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

Senate, July 8.—Mr. Linn occupied the morning with a speech in favor of Mr. Buchanan's Resolution of inquiry;—after which the Bank Bill was taken up. Mr. Walker offered an amendment to prevent abuses by compelling the Bank to make an annual report of its transactions to Congress.—This amendment was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Benton, Allen, Woodbury, Clay of Alabama, and Cuthbert, and opposed by Mr. Clay of Kentucky—lost, yeas 23, nays 25. Several other amendments were offered and discussed, but before taking a vote on them, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Resolution calling for the McLeod correspondence was debated by Mr. Hunt, until the hour arrived for taking up the Bill to borrow twelve millions of dollars. Mr. Pickens addressed the House against the Bill, and was followed by Messrs. Sergeant and Fessenden in his favor. The House then adjourned, Mr. Saltonstall having the floor.

Senate, July 9.—After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the Bank Bill was taken up. Mr. Allen offered the following amendment:

"That the Board of Directors of the mother Bank shall publish in some paper at the seat of Government each order which may be issued to any officer or branch directing it to expand or contract its loans or discounts, or any other order immediately after its issue, and shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such orders, to be reported to Congress at the commencement of each session."

This amendment was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Walker, Benton, Nicholson and Calhoun, and opposed by H. Clay—lost, yeas 23, nays 26. Mr. Walker then proposed to amend the Bill by prohibiting loans to officers and directors of the Bank and to members of Congress. The amendment was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Woodbury, King, and Clay of Ala., and opposed by H. Clay and Berrien. Mr. Walker afterwards modified the first branch of his amendment, limiting the amount of loans to officers and directors of the Bank to \$10,000, and both were adopted.

The vote on the limitation of loans to directors to \$10,000, stood, yeas 25, nays 21, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—25.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmage, White, and Woodbridge—21.

The vote on excluding members of Congress from becoming borrowers, stood, yeas 23, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young, —23.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmage, White, and Woodbridge—22.

In the House, the McLeod correspondence was the subject of discussion until the hour arrived for taking up the Loan Bill. And here, as on the Land Bill, the majority found the arguments of the minority too hot for them, and came forward with another gag. Mr. Fillmore offered a Resolution, that the Loan Bill should be taken out of the Committee of the whole and a vote forced upon it at 2 o'clock on Monday. The party screws we instantly applied, and the Resolution adopted. A Resolution having been adopted on a previous day, that no member should speak on any question longer than one hour, and the Speaker nearly always giving the floor to his partisans, the Democratic members were gagged to a fraction. Messrs. Saltonstall, Barnard, and Morgan, spoke in favor of the Bill, and Messrs. Watterson, Eastman, McKee and Wise against it.

Mr. Wise said he had merely risen to note the fact, that to day a bill was before Congress to fund a debt of twelve millions at an interest of 5 per cent. which with the attendant expenses, would be equivalent to 6 per cent.—and to perpetuate that debt upon the country for eight years; and that yesterday a bill had passed the same Congress to empty the Treasury. He wished merely to notice the connection between the different parts of the general system; which went to empty the Treasury with one hand, and to supply it by a loan with the other. He rose emphatically to speak to Vancombe. When at home he should be required to be was doing, he would have this answer given, he is fighting a system in detail. He would not look at these measures separately; he looked at the system, which was a system of distribution—of tariff—and of a funded debt. He agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Saltonstall] that no man had ever asserted distinctly that a public debt is a blessing. But here was a system of two parts, demonstrating a system of perpetuating State debts by affording the means of extravagance; and, secondly, perpetuating the Federal debts by taking money from the Federal Government, and making a deficit which must be supplied by a loan. He would not debate whether the Government had been always in debt, or not, since 1833; but he would say that a debt had existed ever since the distribution bill passed the House in 1833. He was not the apologist of the late Administration; but there was one sin which must not be charged upon that Administration, that was the sin of finding a public debt. If they did create a debt, they paid it as fast as they could. They had never brought in a bill for a loan of twelve millions of dollars irredeemable in eight years. He had not risen to make a speech, but only to say that he could not support this system of tariff, distribution, and funded debt in any shape whatever.

The House then adjourned, Mr. McKay having the floor.

Senate, July 10.—Mr. Linn continued his remarks in favor of Mr. Buchanan's Resolution of inquiry until the hour for taking up the Bank Bill arrived. The balance of the day was spent in offering and discussing amendments, none of which were adopted to change the odious features of the Bill.

In the House, after a speech or two on the McLeod correspondence, the Loan Bill was taken up. Messrs. McKay, Hunter, Holmes, G'amer, Van Buren, and Weller spoke against, and Mr. Underwood in favor of it.

Mr. Hunter of Virginia made one of the happiest speeches that has been made this year. He criticized the acts of the majority, and said that they were disposed, from the measures presented to the House, to reduce this Republic to the situation of ancient Rome, when the simple and valiant Sabine of the Eternal City was reduced to the contemptible lazaroni of modern Italy. He warned the majority against the war that they were encouraging, not between sections of the country, but between the classes—the many and the few—the rich and the poor—the tax-payers and the tax-consumers of the land. He said that revolution would be the consequence—bloodless it might be, but still a revolution—that would destroy the institutions of this country.

He showed the errors of Mr. Ewing—said there was no necessity for a called session, and advised that if Mr. Ewing spent his money as every Secretary had—save one from the beginning—there would have been but a small deficit, even if Mr. Ewing was right in redeeming Treasury notes in this year, which would not be due until the next. He said that there would be, under a proper administration of the Treasury, a balance of \$3,000,000.

Mr. Gilmer of Virginia now arose to oppose the bill. He was sarcastic and eloquent. He denied the necessity for a loan, and opposed the measures of the majority. He alluded to the various splits in the Whig party, and asked what were the measures of the Administration—was the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means the administration, and were his views the Administration, or was the under current—the Whig party proper or improper, the Administration? He would not undertake to say, but he went for his country, and he was glad that there was no Administration party here. The stockholders—the people—now would be attended to without regard to the President and directors.

Mr. Weller of Ohio arose with a Whig chart in his hand that had been used at the elections in Ohio, instead of reason. It was a map, with columns upon it of four millions of dollars to the inch, showing the expenditures of the Government from the days of Gen. Washington to the day of Mr. Van Buren. On one side, at the fifth inch, was the T mark, which was the maximum of expenditures to be abided by in the future. Mr. Weller then proceeded to show that the present party had gone two inches, or \$8,000,000 above the T mark, and asked the majority how they dared to deceive the people in this barefaced manner.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

Senate, July 12.—The Bank Bill being taken up, Mr. Wright proposed to strike out the subscription of the Government to the Bank—lost, yeas 22, nays 28. He then proposed to strike out the proviso by which the Government was engaged to take one-third of the twenty millions reserved for private stockholders, if not taken by them. This amendment was debated till the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Loan Bill, or the Bill to create a public debt, was taken up. Messrs. Jones and Atterton spoke against, and Messrs. Garrett Davis, Dawson and Fillmore in favor of it. The Bill was so amended as to limit the time of the loan to three years instead of eight, and increasing the interest on it to 6 per cent. instead of 5, and in this shape, under the gag and precious question, it was passed—yeas 124, nays 93.

We received by yesterday morning's mail, the proceedings of both Houses on the 13th and 14th. Nothing of interest transpired, except some amendments that were made to Clay's Bank Bill.

Mr. Clay of Ala., moved the following amendment:

Provided, however, That if the bank or any of its branches shall at any time suspend specie payments, or neglect or refuse to discharge on demand any and all of its liabilities in specie, then its bills or notes shall no longer be received in payment of any debt or demand due the United States.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, moved to amend the amendment to the effect that no notes should be so received during the time of suspension.

The amendment, thus amended, was adopted, yeas 25, nays 22.

Mr. Clay of Ala., then moved further to amend his amendment, by adding that—"And such suspension of specie payments shall be considered sufficient cause for a forfeiture of charter," which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clay of Ala., moved a further amendment—"That if the Bank or any of its branches suspend specie payments during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury may remove the deposits from the Bank or its branches," &c. This amendment was also adopted.

Several other amendments were offered by Mr. Benton, and all voted down. It was thought a vote on the final passage of the Bill would be taken about Saturday last.

In the House, the Fortification Bill and Navy Pension Bill were under discussion.

The last Enquirer says: "We understand the republican portion of the whig party in Virginia are coming to the rescue of the constitution. Many of Mr. Tyler's friends in Williamsburg—many who voted for Gen. Harrison, have openly declared that they cannot go for a national bank in any form, or for those who go for any such institution." We rejoice to hear it.

Major General Scott, who has been appointed General in Chief of the Army, in place of General Macomb, has taken his post at Washington, in pursuance of orders from the President.

The "Honorable" President of the State Bank Bank, Mobile, it is said, has absconded to Texas, with \$150,000 of the funds, and a number of negroes! These are the days of Bank absconders and swindlers. They gull the public as long as they can palm off a shin plaster, red dog, or con skin note, and then turn upon each other, with a ferociousness worthy of the Kilkenny cats—devouring all but the tails.

Glorious days of "reform"—murder, robberies, swindling, stealing, cheating, lying, speculating—the "nobility" taking the lead. Who pays homage to the elder cash now?—Hartford Times.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, July 20, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

We are requested to announce WILLIAMSON WALLACE a candidate at the July Court for County Surveyor. Charlotte, March 30, 1841.

CONGRESS.

We give up almost our entire space to the proceedings of Congress, and then can publish but a meager sketch. But if the proceedings occupied our whole paper, we would deem it our imperative duty to keep our readers advised of the progress of events at Washington. Measures are perfecting there, which, without a veto from the President, will revolutionize our Government, and convert it into a monied aristocracy.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay's Bank project is still under discussion, but will doubtless pass in something like its original shape. The amendments of Mr. Rice, taking away the power of establishing branches without the consent of the States, and which, it is supposed, would have rendered the Bill acceptable to Mr. TYLER, have been defeated, as will be seen, by a decisive majority. The amendments of Mr. Walker, prohibiting the Bank from making loans to members of Congress, and limiting its loans to officers and directors to \$10,000, are the most important that have been made to the Bill. In this shape it will doubtless pass both Houses and go to the President.

But the House of Representatives has been the great theatre of most important proceedings in the last few days of our dates from Washington. As will be seen, that body has passed the Bill to Distribute the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, by a vote of 116 to 108—thus emptying the National Treasury of near five millions of dollars—and immediately followed up this distribution Bill with one to borrow twelve millions of dollars to fill again the empty Treasury! And how were these measures—one of which is to pay the debts of the States and enrich foreign stock-jobbers and money changers, and throw our whole public domain into the hands of speculators and swindlers, and the other to load the freemen of this country with a heavy national debt—we say, how were they passed? Were they calmly examined and their important features fully discussed, as they should have been? No; a despotic majority forced them thro' the House almost without debate and without examination. In vain did the minority plead for time to discuss these important measures, that the country might see the impending danger—they were gagged, and forced to see the Constitution and the best interests of their country immolated on the shrine of the money power, without being permitted to enter even a protest. Yes, read the proceedings, and it will be seen that a Democratic representative of the People on the floor of Congress no longer has the right to speak his sentiments except by permission of the majority!

But these things are only a fulfillment of what the Democrats told the People last summer would come to pass if they put the Federalists in power. They warned the People that an effort would be made, indirectly if not directly, to assume the debts of the States held by Foreigners, and that to this end money had been sent over here from England to aid the election of the Federal candidate: Oh, no! said the Whigs; no one has any idea of making the General Government assume to pay the debts of the States—and the People believed them. What do we now see? When the revenue is not sufficient to meet the estimated demand on the Treasury, and when this same Whig party are declaring that the Government is in debt, they have passed a Bill to give to the several States the proceeds of the public lands, avowedly to enable those States that are in debt to foreigners to pay those debts! Mr. Johnson of Maryland, who introduced the Bill, advocated its passage mainly on this very ground.

The People had better wake up and see to what their rulers are doing. The indecent haste with which this Distribution Bill to pay the debts of the States was hurried through the House, was doubtless produced by secret causes, with which the public are not acquainted—probably the following from the Hartford Times will explain it:

"The fact that one of the firm of Baring, Brothers, & Co. the English bankers, is in attendance at the extra session of Congress, to dictate the measures which shall be adopted, should excite the indignation of every American freeman. The object of the Baring Bill, which is intended to back up the insolvent States, and secure the enormous claims which the English bankers have upon them. The federalists having been placed in power, the English money-changers are encouraged to attempt to control the laws of the country, and one of the London bankers has the impudence to appear in person, at the seat of government, to procure the passage of a law for the benefit of himself and his country. With a Congress, a majority of which is composed of federalists, we fear he will succeed. Heaven forbid but this shall be the case! Has it not so on come to this, that England and the London bankers have a representative in our national capitol? Alas, it is too painfully true!"

Important Decision.—Case of McLeod.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligence, under date of July 13, writes as follows:

"The Supreme Court at Utica yesterday decided against McLeod's application to be discharged from custody, and remanded him to prison for trial in the ordinary forms of law. The judges were unanimous in the opinion against his discharge. It is probable his counsel will sue out a writ of error, and the case be carried to the Court for the Correction of Errors, which meets next month, and if the decision of the Supreme Court is there affirmed, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

LETTER OF COL. BENTON.

The following is the letter alluded to in our last, as having been written by Col. BENTON to a portion of the Democracy of Philadelphia, who had nominated him for the Presidency:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 4th inst., in relation to the Democratic meeting at Spring Garden, on the evening of the 3rd, and the resolve there adopted to hold a meeting of the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, to form an association to promote my nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States in the year 1844, has been received; and while I am duly sensible of the honor done me by these proceedings, and extremely grateful for the kind motives which induced them, yet I must hasten to do every thing in my power to arrest at the commencement, a proceeding which, however honorable to me, cannot in my opinion be beneficial to the cause of Democracy.

Contentions for the first place have in all ages and in all countries, been the bane of elective Governments; and I have been fully determined ever since I have been on the stage of public affairs, to have nothing to do with such contentions. I have always seen, and now see in the ranks of the Democratic party, many eminent citizens who are worthy to fill the place of President; and it is my purpose now, and it has been heretofore, to promote the election, and to support the administration (if elected) of some of these citizens. Private letters to this effect I have written to many friends in different parts of the Union, in answer to their inquiries; and what I now write to you is nothing but a repetition of what I have already said and written to many others.

But while I cannot consent to be brought forward for the Presidency, I am ready and willing to do all that I can for the cause of Democracy. The times require the exertions of all the friends of the cause, and mine shall neither be withheld or relaxed. We have gone back not merely to the Federal times of Gen. Hamilton and the elder Mr. Adams, but far beyond them—to the church and state times of Queen Anne, and the corporation and state times of the first and second George; in a word, to the Whig times of Sir Robert Walpole; whose long, corrupt and pusillanimous administration was a continued practice of Tory doctrines upon whig professions, and the source and origin of every curse which now afflicts the English people. We have gone back to the English times when the paper system, the funding system, the banking system (as banks of circulation) stockjobbing, national debt, taxes, paper money, loans for the existing generation to spend and for posterity to pay, chartered companies with exclusive privileges and monopolies and exemptions from law, the South Sea scheme, and a thousand other cheating contrivances, were all hatched into existence under the hot incubation of Whig legislation. We have gone back to the Walpole times when corporations began to treat with the Government as equals, or to dictate to it as masters, when submission to insult and degradation from abroad, and tyranny to patriots at home, was the practice and the policy of the administration; when the money was spent for party objects, which should have been devoted to the public defence; when, to preserve peace, the nation was not put in armor, but the minister placed upon his knees; when good men were persecuted, and the bad were promoted; when military, naval and civil officers were dismissed from employment for voting against the minister, and his party put into office for voting for him; when secret committees, composed of political hacks, were made inquirers into the conduct of their political enemies, and never failed to find what the minister sent them to hunt for. We have gone back to the times when this, and such as this, was the work of the English Government; and when a Whig administration gave all the originals of which our Federal Whigs are now presenting us with faithful copies here. In every thing, great and small, foreign and domestic, legislative and executive, the Walpole Whig measures of the reign of George the second, are the measures of our Federal Whigs here; and if the master spirits now in command should have as long time to work in, as their great original had in England, they would probably succeed in giving us as much debt and taxes, as many paupers and pensioners, and as many corporations to rule, pillage and bribe us, as the English people now have. But I fancy their reign will not be quite so long as that of the Walpole Whigs in England—that it will hardly extend to twenty-five years; and of this the master spirits seem to be a little suspicious themselves, and therefore are for "making hay while the sun shines." Haste to the wedding is the time to which they dance; double quick time is the time of their step. Hence the rapid removals. Hence the hurry in every thing. Hence this extra session of Congress, which in the brief space of half dozen weeks, and under the fires of a scorching summer sun, and amidst the sweltering heats of the dog days, is expected to do as much as Walpole accomplished in one of the seven years' tory Parliaments of which he was the Whig author. As a compensation, however, for doing so much in so short a time, Congress is to be permitted to sink into the quiet and passive condition of a bed of justice, (*Lit de Justice*) of the old French monarchy, for the registration of edicts; or to realize, for the edification of the American people, the metaphysical conceits of the dumb Legislature which gave so much celebrity to the Abbe Sieyes. In a word, we are to be permitted to vote upon the bills, without telling the reasons why or wherefore, which the master spirits prepare for us in secret, and lay before us in public.

I consider myself called here to be present at the immolation of our Constitution, and at the formation of a new Government to be composed of Bank and State, in which Bank is to be master, and State is to be slave, and the people to be taxed and plundered for the benefit of both. I am here at the holocaust of the Constitution. If they succeed in their measures there will be nothing left of that instrument but its ashes.

This, sir, is what I snatch a moment to write to you in answer to your inquiries. It is a frank letter, such as my feelings dictate, and the times require; and you are at liberty to use it in any way which will accomplish its object—that of preventing my name from being placed on the list of Presidential candidates.

Respectfully, sir, your obliged fellow-citizen, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Col. Henry Simpson, Philadelphia.

Warm Weather.—The weather here for two weeks past has been excessively sultry, the thermometer in the shade generally rising to 90 degrees, and one or two days at 90, it rose to 95 degrees. The frequent and copious showers of rain, however, have kept the earth moist, and consequently the corn crops are said to be unusually promising. The crops of cotton also look well.

Penitentiary Scene.—The convicts in the Missouri Penitentiary revolted against the Overseer on the 16th ult., and, after murdering him, eight of them made their escape.

The Mails.—again!—What is Mr. GRANGER about?... We have been a whole week, from the 10th to the 17th, without any Washington papers, and, indeed, without any papers at all north of Raleigh, except some that have been on the road about a month. If it is Mr. Granger's determination to finish the work of "proscription" before he attends to the transmission of the mails, we too will join the office-beggars, in beseeching him to work the guillotine with a little more speed.

Proscription.—It has been stated in debate in the Senate, that the removals from office since the present administration came into power, exceed in number those made in the whole twelve years of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren's administrations. And it seems the work is only just begun; for Senator MANGUM, in opposing a resolution of inquiry on this subject introduced by Mr. BUCHANAN, said a few days ago: "The removals which have been made were only as a preface to the volume which is to follow. When the work is completed, he would assist the Senator in his inquiries," &c. Before the election these Whig leaders declaimed lustily against "proscription for opinion sake;"—they duped the people and obtained power, and now proclaim political death to every office-holder who dares to differ with them in opinion! Surely such barefaced inconsistency cannot prosper long.

New light Wanted.—The agricultural works of our country and day, generally base their essays—whether practical or theoretical—upon the supposition that Farmers everywhere work upon the system of a rotation of crops—but a large portion of the Farmers of this region of country seem to hold in high contempt all such innovations on ancient usages as a rotation of crops for the improvement of their lands.—Cannot, therefore, the Farmers' Register, or the Cultivator, or the Farmers' Advocate, suggest some plan by which our Farmers' may pursue their present course of extortion in planting their best lands in corn or in cotton from two to six years in succession, and not wear them out? Information of this character might produce great benefits, where even sad experience has failed to correct a crying evil.

Speaker White.—This creature of Mr. Clay, elevated to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, is certainly worthy of his master. The proceedings show, that under his rule, the minority of the House have no rights at all. His first essay at management was shown in the composition of the Standing Committees—putting an overwhelming majority of the best drilled partisans on each, who would do any thing they were bade to do. When a debate on any question is to be stopped, or troublesome amendments cut off, he construes the Rules to suit the case, and the drilled majority sustain him. When a Democrat and a Whig member rise at the same time to obtain the floor, or when the majority have any new scheme of tyranny to spring upon the House, his eye always lights upon the Whig first, and thus the Democratic members are completely shut out from the privileges of debate, except at the mercy of their opponents. He is certainly the most scurvy partisan Speaker that has ever degraded the Chair of the House.

From Florida.—The most formidable and warlike Chief of the Seminoles, *Cacoochee*, or *Wild Cat*, has at length been taken with fifteen of his warriors and all sent West. The impression seems to prevail in Florida, however, that the war is not yet near a close, as there is still a large band of desperate warriors secreted in the dense hammocks, ready to avenge the capture of their chief.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. WHITE, after refusing to the Reporter for Bennett's New York Herald, and several other able anti-Bank and anti-Abolition papers, permission to come on the floor of the House to report the proceedings, has admitted to that privilege the incendiary LEAVITT, Editor of the leading Abolition paper in this country, the Emancipator! Whiggery will make an end of Southern rights after a while.

The Hon. John Sergeant has declined the mission to England. The last Richmond Enquirer says:

A letter from Washington states, that Mr. Rives is to go to London, and Mr. Preston to Paris!—Thus would two politicians be rewarded, for sacrificing the principles of their two States, at the shrine of a national bank. Better, far better, for both of them to adhere to the great state rights Virginia principles in which they were reared, or to repair to an honorable retirement.

Shall this Bank question never be settled? exclaim our anxious Whigs. NO, NEVER! until you give up the effort to fasten such an institution on the country. MORE THAN A MILLION OF FREEMEN look upon it as a clear, palpable, and a trifling usurpation. They believe it to be a question of ultimate LIBERTY OR SLAVERY, and they will never cease their resistance until they are ready to be slaves. The precedent you set to-day, they will overthrow to-morrow; and they had rather at once meet the usurpation at the polls, than wait until it is strong enough to marshal its fleets and armies.

REPEAL is already their motto; you see the flag already hoisted throughout our broad domain; and if there be any one who is simple enough to believe that the Democracy is not in earnest, let him follow up the usurpation which Congress has been called to consummate. The Democracy will not be bound by the unconstitutional acts of a mutilated Congress; they will treat them as the decrees of a Rump Parliament, originating in fraud, and attempting to consolidate power by usurpation and corruption!

Kendall's Expositor.

It is stated in Washington that 130 Postmasters are removed weekly by Postmaster General Granger, on account of their political sentiments. But this is not all. The Salem Advertiser says: "The list of nominations now before the Senate has been compared with the number of removals made by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren, and the records prove that General Harrison and John Tyler have made more removals from office in three months, than those eight Presidents did in 52 years."

Raleigh Standard.

United States Bank stock is now selling at eighteen dollars and fifty cents for one hundred dollars in stock. How are the mighty fallen! A few years since it brought 30 per cent. premium.

New Cotton.—A boll of new Cotton has been exhibited in Savannah, Geo. Quality very fine.

The Governor of Florida has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of Willis Alston who murdered Gen. Leigh Read in the streets of Tallahassee not long since. It seems that Alston was brought up on a Writ of Habeas Corpus, and admitted to bail by men who had once been magistrates, but who held no commission of the kind at the time! The bailing of a murderer in this illegal and high handed manner should be followed by the severest punishment of all concerned in it. Such an act is very discredit to Florida, and if the perpetrators are permitted to escape it will be doubly so.—Pendleton Messenger.

There is wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of railroad from Maine to North Carolina—24 miles of which are between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., and fifty miles from New Haven to the State line of New York, making one entire line from Buffalo on the West, and Portland on the East, to the city of Washington—in length over 1,000 miles! When this is completed, we shall have an iron line from the east to the west, north to south and southwest, of continued lines, (with the exception of about 50 miles from Washington to Fredericksburg, Va.) of near 2,800 miles. Boston Transcript.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Died.

In this County, on the 17th instant, William F. McRee, Esq., aged about 50 years, leaving a bereaved family and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss. Mr. McRee was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, leading a pious and exemplary life, and was generally esteemed as a worthy citizen, a kind friend, and an honest man. He died as he had lived, in the full hope of an eternal rest.

In this County, on the 7th instant, John W. A. infant Son of Alexander and Anna Robertson, aged 5 months.

To the Public.

WHEREAS, Francis Vandenberg of Cabarrus County, has in his hands a Receipt, given by me to the agent of John Harris in Charlotte, for a note to be collected of said Vandenberg, (amount twenty dollars), and refuses to give it up; and from his notoriously bad character I have no doubt he will if he can, trade it to some uninformed person: This therefore, is to notify all persons not to trade for said Receipt, as the note for which it was given has been paid and canceled.

ISAAC KRIMMINGER.

July 20, 1841.

\$2 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, a negro boy, by the name of FRANK, belonging to the estate of Robert Wilson. Said boy is about 14 years old, well grown for his age, dark complexioned, and with a down-cast look. I think he is harbored by some negroes in the neighborhood of Hopewell Church, in this County. I will give the above Reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. JOHN CAPS.

July 20, 1841.

Election of Clerks.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court and Wardens of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes. THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visitors at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 8, 1840.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED. Pairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the doctrines of the Republican School of '38 & '39; and it will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

Postage in Advance must be paid. ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.



POETRY.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH.

"WE MEET AGAIN IN HEAVEN."

Though far from thee, nor time nor space,
Our hearts can e'er divide,
While thought recalls thy last embrace,
Or brings thee to my side,
Though storms and clouds around me lower,
Thy smile at parting given,
Will cheer the dark and dreary hour,
Till we shall meet in Heaven.

While memory lasts, 'twill bring to view
The form I loved to see,
And oft recall the last adieu
So kindly whispered me,
Those words will never be forgot,
Or kiss of farewell given;
Thy memory still shall buoy me up,
Till we shall meet in Heaven.

What though no distance rolls between,
Fate dooms these hearts to sever,
Until we meet in worlds unseen,
To part no more forever!
No longer then will I repine,
Each sin on earth forgiven,
How sweet the thought, 'thou'lt yet be mine
When we shall meet in Heaven!

In Heaven what raptures fill the breast!
We meet to part no more;
No mortal can disturb the rest
Of that celestial shore,
Then let me wander where I will,
Where'er by fate I'm driven,
This thought alone will cheer me still,
We meet again in Heaven!

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Garland.

THE FIRST AND LAST QUARREL.

BY T. S. ARTHUR

John Thompson's wife had a bad fashion of getting out of patience with her servants at meal time, and looking cross and talking cross to her domestics when her husband came home, with the pleasant hope uppermost in his mind of a quiet retreat from the toils and troubles of business. John Thompson, like many of the John Smiths and John Joneses, had rather a troublesome business to manage, and it cost him many hours' sad thoughts each day in pondering over the ways and means of getting safely over three o'clock. But all these perplexing cares were locked up in his own bosom, and when he turned his face homewards, it was always with a strong resolution to be cheerful, and make, as far as he was concerned, home a pleasant spot to all.

But he was often sadly grieved to find that from some cause or other, his wife had sundry and great trouble with her domestics. Things hardly ever went right, and she was often in a very unhappy humor. Patient as another Job, however, John Thompson never protested against the domestic prerogative of being cross and scolding. True, whenever Mrs. John Thompson would cut him off rather short, and say things to him in an unkind tone of voice, he would have his own thoughts about the matter. But he said nothing. He would not, for the world, have wounded the feelings of Mrs. John Thompson, although she seemed to have, at times, but little regard for his.

Now the reader must not, for a moment, suppose that John Thompson's better half was not a loving wife. She was affectionate to a fault, with in the humor; and kiss, and "my dear," and talk love to him by the hour. True, she would feel a little annoyed at his phlegmatic temper, for he was always as a lake, over whose bosom no breeze ever stirred. Her little endearments he would receive as patiently as could be, yet all the while he would be thinking of some exhibition of wrong temper of which, may be, a day or an hour before, she had been guilty. But we must introduce them more in form to the reader.

One morning in May, and it happened to be a very sultry morning, Mr. Thompson examined his bank notices, and found that he had three thousand dollars to pay. He did not look at his bank book for he remembered so distinctly that he had checked to within five dollars the day before.

"And now what is to be done?" he said aloud, as he sat down in a chair to collect his thoughts. "Any thing over to-day, Mr. Thompson?" said a neighbor advancing towards the desk, near which he was seated.

"Short three thousand dollars!" replied Mr. Thompson, mechanically.

"No chance for me, then," said the neighbor, withdrawing on the instant.

"Humph! I should think not," soliloquized Mr. Thompson, with an ironical smile. "But what must I do? Borrow, of course; that's the only remedy. But where shall I borrow? That's the question. I owe two thousand dollars borrowed money now, and to-morrow half of that must be paid—I'm hard up with all my borrowing friends, except such as are hard up themselves. What shall I do?"

But Mr. Thompson, like a philosopher as he was, readily came to the conclusion that sitting there was not going to get his note out of bank; so he sallied forth, still undetermined as to how he should raise the money. Being in the dry goods line, he took the south side of Market street, and commenced a line of calls from Frederick street up.

"How's the money market to-day?" was his first salutation to a young man he had often accommodated.

"Tight enough! I want five hundred dollars."

"Nothing to spare, of course!"

"Not a dollar."

"Then I can't stop here. Good morning."

"Any thing over to-day?" he asked next door.

"Twenty dollars, if that will help you any."

"Can't you spare a hundred by one o'clock?"

"Very likely, call about that time and if we take in as much you shall have it."

"Very well," said John Thompson, entering it upon his memorandum book.

"Can you spare five hundred dollars to-day?" was asked at his next place of entry.

"No; but we can two hundred."

"That'll help a little."

"But it's in Ohio funds."

"Ah! that is another matter. But stay, keep it for me until two o'clock; if I can't do better I'll take it."

"Very well, it is at your service."

After entering this in his memorandum book, Mr. Thompson went on his way.

"Easy as an old shoe here, I suppose. How much can you spare to-day?" he said carelessly, as he entered a store where he knew there was always plenty, but hard to get at.

"Tight as a boot to-day. We have ten thousand dollars to pay."

"Good morning," said Thompson, who understood the evasion.

"Can you let me have that hundred dollars to-day? I shall need every cent I can raise," he said as he went into another store.

"Not if you can spare it longer."

"You shall have it longer and welcome, but I must raise three thousand dollars to-day, and don't know no more than the man in the moon where it is to come from."

"I will let you have it, then, by one o'clock."

This was also entered among the memorandums.

"How are you off for the metal to-day?" was asked of another retailer.

"Nothing over to-day, Thompson; sorry for it!" and the man turned to his desk and went on writing.

"Have you a thousand dollars out of town money to-day?" he asked of a partner in a large domestic house in Sharp street, for he had got up this high.

"Come in, and I will see." After running over a large bundle of notes, and selecting from them a pretty respectable quantity, the merchant turned to Thompson and said:

"Here is one thousand dollars Wheeling and Pittsburg, which you can have for a week—and five hundred Louisville, which you may have for two weeks."

"Can't you say any better than that?"

"These are the best terms. We can usually work it off even better. But if it will accommodate you any, you are welcome to it."

"I will take it then, said Thompson, eagerly clutching the money, and passing his two checks, dated one and two weeks ahead.

He was now pretty well through with all the business friends upon whom he could call, and he returned to his store to take soundings. The day had proved intensely hot, and on his return he found himself completely exhausted. It was past twelve o'clock, and as he fixed his eyes upon the face of a large clock, ticking away in one corner of the store, the minute hand seemed to move with a strange rapidity.

"What is to be done now?" he said half despairingly—"O, there is my friend G— in Howard street, who is generally pretty easy; I must see him." So off he hurried up street, and to his great disappointment, found G— was not in.

After waiting for a quarter of an hour he came back, without having seen him. He lacked now but a quarter of one. The second person upon whom he called, promised to let him have one hundred dollars at one o'clock, so he went in there. The store was full of customers, and his friend seemed to care more about attending to them than loaning money. After waiting ten minutes, Thompson moved towards the door, saying as he passed out, "I'll drop in again!"

"Very well," said the man, without alluding to the known cause of Mr. T's errand.

He next called upon the friend who was to have returned the borrowed money, but he found it impossible to raise over fifty. The two hundred dollars that had been promised—Mr. — had gone to dinner, and left no word with his clerk about it! Thompson still was twelve hundred and fifty dollars short and in one hour the bank would close. His bill book showed the existence of several bills receivable amounting to seven or eight thousand dollars, maturing in short dates, drawn by business men, good and true. All the banks had ceased discounting, and those, consequently, had turned down at the board, and four handed back to him. Visions of three and four per cent. a month now began to float before his mind; and rendered desperate, he selected notes to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, and proceeded to the office of a noted broker, who received him with a cold nod.

"I want to get these notes done, Mr. P—"

Mr. P— went over them very slowly, remarking as he went, or rather dropping a few words at a time, as if talking to himself—"rather"—"too long to run,"—"another name,"—&c. &c.

"If you can get another good name on these, I think I can get them done for you."

"It's too late to talk about another name, I must have the money at once."

"The drawer of these notes is rather ticklish, it is thought. If they were stronger there would be no difficulty. Don't you think you could easily get your friend to put his name upon it?"

"No—he is gone to his dinner, and I have no time to lose. If you think you can't get them done I must go to Mr. C—"

"I'll try my best for you. Come in half an hour."

In the interim, Mr. Thompson went to an exchange office, and got his money discounted. This was done at a loss of fifty dollars.

True to the minute, a quarter before three Mr. Thompson was at Mr. P—'s office. Mr. P— was not there. He sat for five minutes in a state of mental torture which few can imagine except those who have suffered a like infliction, when Mr. P— entered.

"Have you got them done for me?" said Mr. Thompson eagerly.

"No, I have not," said the broker, coldly. "I could find but one man who would do them at all, and his charge was higher than I felt willing to contract to pay, before I saw you."

"What does he ask?" said Mr. Thompson, eagerly.

"Three and a half per cent. a month."

Mr. Thompson groaned aloud. He looked at his watch, it lacked eight minutes of three.

"Can you get it in time?"

"I will give you the money at once, and can get it from him myself."

"Then let me have it quick."

The calculation was made; and as the notes had an average of two months to run, the discount was seven per cent., which added to the broker's commission of one per cent., took off from Mr. Thompson's fifteen hundred dollars, the round sum of one hundred and twenty dollars.

The clock struck three just as Mr. Thompson set his foot upon the steps of the bank. His note safely in his possession, he retired to his store, and after entering up the cash and making the necessary memorandums of borrowed money, started for home. His head ached badly, and he felt feverish. Visions of home and an hour's retirement then came up in his thoughts. He remembered the pleasant smile with which his wife had parted with him in the morning, and the sweetly uttered "come home soon, dear father," of his little prattling boy. If ever home is sweet to man, it is after the racking anxieties of such a day as that through which Mr. Thompson had passed; and he turned toward it with a feeling akin to that of the tempest tossed mariner, when he turns his prow towards the land of his nativity. Nothing is so calculated to sour the mind of man, thus circumstanced, and make home unpleasant to him, as to find the little domestic trials all operating to make his wife irritable and out of temper. His own anxieties have been of a character so important to the peace and well-being of his family, that the troubles incident to domestic duties seemed like "miles light as air" in comparison,

and to find his home made unpleasant on account of them, is more than he had looked for, and more than he can well bear. For the sake of his wife's peace of mind, he breathes not his own difficulties, and puts on a cheerful face, while his feelings are under a cloud. To find her unwilling to bear her part, and constantly marring his domestic comforts by complaints or sour looks, tends to irritate and discourage him. It is not to be wondered that some, under such circumstances, become cross, or neglectful of their families. But let us follow Mr. Thompson home to dinner.

On entering the parlor, he saw at a glance, that something was wrong. There was a dark scowl upon the brow of Mrs. Thompson. She rang the bell for dinner without uttering a word, and after sundry delays, it was served up in about half an hour from the time Mr. Thompson came in. Seats were taken at the table in profound silence. On the part of Mr. Thompson there was no desire to speak, for he knew that all that was wanted was but a single word, when the avalanche would break through all its barriers, and he had no desire to witness its fury. But his heart felt like lead in his bosom. His silence, however, was not to prove an antidote. There was no salt upon the table.

"No salt upon the table. I declare," said Mrs. Thompson, in a high pitched voice, ringing her table bell violently, "I never can get the table set right."

The salt cellars were brought, and Nancy received a sound beating for her carelessness. Scarcely had she got back into the kitchen, when it was discovered that there were no large spoons upon the table, and, with sundry exclamations of disquietude of mind, the bell was rung again.

"I can tell you what it is, Nancy," began Mrs. Thompson, as the domestic entered—"I've no notion of having things done after this fashion—Here's not a single spoon upon the table; nor no water either, as I live, Nancy, this is too bad! I won't put up with it." Nancy disappeared, and Mrs. Thompson continued:

"The fact is, Mr. Thompson, I'm over done, and completely worn out. I don't see a bit of peace of my life. You don't seem to think it any thing, but I only wish you had it to do. Men think our work nothing."

"Why, what is the matter, my dear? It was easy enough to get the salt, and the spoons, and the water, without getting into a fever about it."

For the first time in his life, Mr. Thompson spoke in a reproving tone, and on the instant his better half took fire.

"Getting into a fever about it? Who's getting into a fever? Mr. Thompson, what do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Mrs. Thompson. That it was easy enough to get the things wanted without losing temper."

"Who lost temper? I'd like to know that. I don't like such insinuations, and won't put up with them. You men think we never have any trouble. You get up in the morning, and have every thing to your hand, and go off to your business, and come home again, and every thing is done for you."

"And with a very bad grace, sometimes, too," rejoined Mr. Thompson. This was too much for Mrs. Thompson to bear; and bursting into tears, she left the table and retired to her chamber. It was sometime before Mr. Thompson's irritated feelings would allow him to follow his wife, but he soon yielded to better thoughts, and slowly ascended the stairs that led to the chamber. He found his wife lying upon the bed sobbing hysterically. What to do, he did not exactly know, but his better feelings had returned, and as he was heartily sorry for what he had said, he felt that it was necessary to do something. He first of all called her tenderly by her name, but she made no answer. This again irritated him; he had no idea of being trifled with. He was himself a straight forward kind of a man, and when he so offered terms as to speak kindly, he very naturally thought Mrs. Thompson ought to meet him half way.

"Sarah!" he said once more, in a tone slightly modified from its peculiar expression of tenderness. But there was no reply. "Sarah!" he again repeated, in a voice still affectionate, and a little louder. But still there was no answer. Again his evil genius overcame him, and he said roughly:

"Sarah, if you think to play the fool with me, you are mistaken. I have borne your ill humors long enough, and now you must change a little for my accommodation, or there will be trouble in the wigwag. I have spoken out at last what has been boiling up a long time. Home has ceased to be a pleasant place to me, and all because of your cloudy brow, and continual fault finding. Scold your servants in the kitchen and wear your frown to them if they do wrong; but don't punish me with their misdeeds. And now I am going to the store—I shall expect, when I return at night, a pleasant reception than I generally get: so good by."

Mrs. Thompson had remained silent, when spoken to by her husband, for the amiable purpose of punishing him, by exciting his sympathies to a painful degree in her behalf, but in this he had failed her. And now that he had really gone, she began to think a little soberly of the consequences of such a state of things, if continued. She really loved her husband, although often disposed to be fretful towards him when things went wrong in her domestic concerns.

Pride whispered many spirited thoughts in her ear, but the ground work of real good sense that was at the bottom of her character, hushed into silence the insidious suggestions. To win her husband back from this strange mood had become her ruling desire, long before the hour of his return had arrived; and when the door bell rang at dusk, she was instant to answer it, and receive him with a calm, affectionate, but sad smile; for she could not banish from her heart the consciousness that he was angry with her, and not without a cause.

Mr. Thompson was evidently taken by surprise. He had not prepared himself for such a reception. He had expected coolness for two or three days, and he had nerved himself to go through it like a man. He had resolved, also, to conquer at all hazards. He did not speak, at the moment, but took her hand, and with a kind pressure, led her into the room and seated himself beside her on the sofa.

"Sarah," he said in a tone of great kindness, "you have no doubt thought my conduct to-day strange. Let me explain it to you. I have great troubles in my business, and often distressing anxieties. Particularly in these times of unexampled commercial difficulties, I find it almost impossible, even with the greatest sacrifices, to get along. But with none of these things have I wished to trouble you. But you have acted differently towards me. Your difficulties with your domestics have irritated you, and you have too often allowed your feelings of irritation to expend themselves upon me. Often when a little attention on your part would have made every thing go right, you have trusted to servants you knew to be careless, and then disturbed the pleasures of a meal by scolding them, or grumbling through it on account of your difficulties."

My dear Sarah, this is wrong. This morning I had greater difficulty to get my note out of the bank than ever, and after running through the hot sun and enduring all kinds of mortifying denials,

in my attempts to borrow money, had, in the end, to sacrifice one hundred and seventy dollars, more than I now make in a month, to get money from a heartless broker. The clock struck three as I entered the bank. Two minutes later, and my note would have been protested, and I ruined."

"With a violent head-ache and burning with a fever, caused by great mental excitement, I came home at dinner time, anxious for a little quiet of mind, to recover myself. But when I found you ready to annoy me about some trifling neglect of the servant, I could not endure it. I should not have spoken if I had reflected a moment, but it may be as well."

Mrs. Thompson made no answer, but twined her arms around the neck of her husband, and looked up into his face with mild, repentant eyes, that were running over with tears. It was their first and last quarrel.

Marriage.—One of the most remarkable features of this extraordinary institution is, the successive changes it undergoes in the course of its history. When the young husband and wife first enter upon their new relation, how little do they foresee what is before them. As they take possession, for the first time, of their new house, and enjoy its cheering aspect, its regularity and quiet, and its expression of domestic peace and joy, how little do they anticipate the trials and vicissitudes, the deep and unseen fountains of joy and sorrow, which lie in their future way! In a few years how changed! One after another has been added in various ways to the company which began only with two, until at length they find themselves presiding over a numerous circle of children, and relatives and domestics; the father and mother both involved in responsibilities, from which they would have altogether shrunk, had they anticipated them at the beginning. In a few years this happy circle must be broken in upon and scattered. Death comes in and makes one and another his prey; others gradually arrive at maturity, and leave their father's roof to seek other homes, and to return no more to the ark which sheltered them at first; and, at last, the father and mother are left alone, to spend their declining years at their solitary fireside, to look back upon scenes of activity, and trial, and enjoyment, which can never return. Such is the outline of the history of thousands of families.

Comparing Possessions.—A gentleman one day took an acquaintance upon the leads of his house, to show him the extent of his possessions. Waving his hand about, "There," said he, "that is my estate." Then pointing to a great distance on the other side—"Do you see that farm?" "Yes." "Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the other side—"Do you see that house?" "Yes." "That also belongs to me." Then said his friend—"Do you see that little village out yonder?" "Yes." "Well, there lives a poor woman in that village, who can say more than all this." "Ay, what can she say?" "Why, she can say, 'Christ is mine.'" He looked confounded and said no more.

Street Scene.—A gentleman pushing down the street in hot haste; a ragged urchin running after him.

"Mithter! Mithter! O, Mithter! I thay—Mithter."

"Are you calling me, boy?"

"Yeth, thir; I thoww what hurry you ith in."

"Well, speak quick, what do you want? I've no time to spare."

"Ith you going down threeth?"

"To be sure, you little dunce—what do you want?"

"Why, mother thend me out to hunt our old thpeckled hen, and ith you thee her, I wish you'd catch her for me. Coth, you thee, I'm tired a looking for her."

"Pat, are the days any longer in Ireland than in this country?" "Longer! aye, you may well say it; and not only longer, but there are a great many more of them."

Extraordinary Cat.—A cat of extraordinary intelligence, says a writer in Bentley, was lately seen feeding a kitten with starch to make it stand upright.

Dig potatoes, lay stone wall, peddle tin ware, do any thing that is honest and useful, rather than be idle.

Marriage generally improves the character of woman, not only because it puts her under the best possible tuition, that of the affections, and affords scope to her active energies; but because it gives her high aims, and a more dignified position in society!

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her: "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks—why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Editors.

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

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PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate; by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of \$40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of \$3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that the trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

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